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POETRY.

From the Farmer's Almanac for 1848.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough
As you were riding by?
Or wearied heath his noonday toil,
When summer suns were nigh?
And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field, and tree
Conspire with flowing stores to fill
His barn and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport,
Amid the new-mown hay;
Or proudly aid, with vigorous arm,
His task as best they may.

The dog partakes his master's joy,
And guards the loaded wain,
The feathery people clap their wings,
And lead their youngling train.
Perchance the hoary grandsire's eye
The glowing scene surveys,
And breathes a blessing on his race,
Or guides their evening praise.

The Harvest-Giver is their friend,
The Master of the soil,
And Earth, the Mother, gives them bread,
And cheers their patient toil.
Come, join them round their wintry hearth,
Their heart-felt pleasures see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Columbian Magazine.

MARRYING A TAILOR.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

'Kate, Kate,' said Aunt Prudence, shaking her head and finger at the giddy girl.

'It's true, Aunt. What! marry a tailor? The ninth part of man, that doubles itself down upon a board with thimble, scissors and goose! Gracious!'

'I've heard girls talk before now, Kate; and I've seen them act, too; and if I am to judge from what I have seen, I should say that you were as likely to marry a tailor as any body else.'

'I'd hang myself first!'

'Would you?'

'Yes, or jump into the river. Do anything, in fact, before I'd marry a tailor.'

'Perhaps you would not object to a merchant tailor?'

'Perhaps I would, though! A tailor's a tailor, and that is all you can make of him. 'Merchant Tailor!' Why not say 'Merchant Shoe-Maker, or 'Merchant Boot-Black'? Isn't it ridiculous?'

'Ah, well, Kate,' said Aunt Prudence, 'you may be thankful if you get an honest, industrious, kind-hearted man for a husband, be he a tailor or a shoe-maker. I've seen many a heart broken wife in my day, whose husband was not a tailor. It isn't in the calling, child, that you must look for honor or excellence, but in the man. As Burns says—

'The man's the gold for a' that'

'But a *man* wouldn't stoop to be a tailor.'

'You talk like a thoughtless, silly girl, as you are, Kate. But time will take all this silly nonsense out of you, or I am very much mistaken. I could tell you a story about marrying a tailor that would surprise you a little.'

'I should like, above all things in the world, to hear a story of any interest, in which a tailor was introduced.'

'I think I could tell you one.'

'Please do, Aunt. It would be such a novelty. A very *rara avis*, as brother Tom says. I shall laugh until my sides ache.'

'If you don't cry Kate, I shall wonder,' said Aunt Prudence, looking grave.

'Cry! oh dear! And all about a tailor! But tell the story Aunt.'

'Some other time, dear.'

'Oh, no. I'm just in the humor to hear it now. I'm as full of fun as I can stick; and I shall need all this overflow of spirits to keep me up, while listening to the pathetic story of a tailor.'

'Perhaps you are right, Kate. It may require all the spirits you can muster,' returned Aunt Prudence, in a voice that was quite serious. 'So I will tell you the story now.'

And Aunt Prudence, then began:

'A good many years ago—I was quite a young girl then—two children were left orphans at the age of eleven years. They were twins—brother and sister. Their names I will call Joseph and Agnes Fletcher. The death of their parents left them without friends or relatives, but a kind-hearted tailor and his wife, who lived neighbors, took pity on the children, and gave them a home. Joseph was a smart, intelligent lad, and the tailor thought he could do no better by him than to teach him his trade. So he set him to work with the needle, occasionally sent him about on errands, and let him go to school during the slack season. Joseph was a willing boy, as well as attentive, industrious, and apt to learn. He applied himself to his book and also to his work, and thereby gave great satisfaction to the good tailor. Agnes was employed about the house by the tailor's wife who treated her kindly.

'As Joseph grew older, he become more useful to his master, for he rapidly acquired a knowledge of his trade, and did his work remarkable well. At the same time, a desire to improve his mind, made him studious and thoughful. While other boys were amusing themselves, Joseph was alone with his book.

At the age of eighteen, he had grown quite tall, and was manly in his appearance. He had already acquired a large amount of information on various subjects, and was accounted by those who knew him, a very intelligent young man.—About this time, a circumstance occured that influenced his whole after life. He had been introduced by a friend to several pleasant families, which he visited regularly. In one of these visits, he met a young lady, the daughter of a dry goods dealer, towards whom he felt, from the beginning, a strong attachment. Her name was Mary Dielman. Led on by his feelings, he could not help showing her some attention, which she evidently received with satisfaction. One evening he was sitting near, when she was chatting at a lively rate in the midst of a gay circle of young girls, and, to his surprise, chargin and mortification, heard her ridiculing, as you too often do, the business at which he was serving an apprenticeship,

'"Marry a tailor!" he heard her say, in a tone of contempt. 'I would drown myself first.'

'This was enough. Joseph's feelings were like the leaves of a sensitive plant. He did no venture near the thoughtless girl during the evening, and whenever they met again, he was distant and formal. Still the thoughts of her made the blood flow quicker through his veins, and the sight of her made his heart throb with a sudden bound.

'From that time, Joseph, who had looked forward with pleasure to the period, when a man, he could commense his business, and execute it with energy and success, he grew dissatisfied with the trade he was learning. The contemptuous words of Mary Dielman made him feel that there was something low in the calling of a tailor—something beneath the dignity of a man.

He did not reason on the subject, he only felt. Gradually he withdrew himself from society, and shut himself up at home, devoting all his leisure to reading and study. This was continued until he attained the age of manhood, soon after which he procured the situation of clerk in a dry goods store. At his trade he could easily earn twelve dollars a week; but he left it, because he was silly enough to be ashamed of it and went into a dry goods store at a salary of four hundred dollars a year. As clerk, he felt more like a man. Why he should, is more than I can comprehend. But so it was.

'As for Mary Dellman, she was not aware at the time, when she felt so pleased with the attention of Joseph Fletcher, that he was a tailor—a calling for which she always expressed the most supreme contempt. Her thoughtless words were not, therefore, meant for his ears. The fact that she had uttered them was not remembered ten minutes after they were spoken.—Why she no longer met the fine looking, attentive, and intelligent young man, she did not know. Often she thought of him, and often searched the room for him, with her eyes when in company.

'Nearly four years passed before they again met. Then Joseph was greatly improved, and so was the beautiful maiden. The half-extinguished fire of love that had been smouldering in their bosoms rekindled, and now burned a steady flame. They saw each other frequently and it was not long before the young man told her all that was in his heart, and she heard the story with tremulous delight.

'The father of Mary, although a merchant, was not near so well off as many tailors. His family was expensive, and drew too heavily upon his income. The capital employed in trade was therefore kept low, and his operations were often crippled for want of adequate means. He had nothing, therefore, to settle upon his daughter. When young Fletcher applied for her hand, his salary was five hundred dollars. Mr. Dielman thought his prospects not over flattering, but still consented; at the same time advising him not to think of marriage for a year or two, when he would no doubt be in a better condition to take a wife.

'The young couple, like most young couples, were impatient to be married, and Joseph Fletcher, in order to be in a condition that would justify him in taking a wife, was impatient to go into business. Somehow or other, it had entered his mind that any young man of business capacity and enterprise could do well in the West; and he finally made up his mind to take a stock of goods, which he found no difficulty in obtaining, and go to Madison in Indiana. Before starting, however, he engaged to return in six months, or so soon as he was fairly under way, and make Mary his wife. At the time named he was back, when the marriage took place, and he returned with his bride to Madison.

'At the trade of a tailor, the young man had served an apprenticeship ten years. He was a good workman, and had, during the last two years of his apprenticeship, assisted his master in cutting; so that in the art to which he was educated he was throughly at home; and in setting it up, would have been sure of success.—But success was by no means so certain a thing in the new pursuit unwisely adopted. He had been familiar with it for only about two years; in that time he had performed his part as a clerk to the entire satisfaction of his employers; but he had not gained sufficient knowledge of the principles of trade, nor was his experience enlarged enough to justify his entering into business, especially as he did not possess a dollar of real capital. The result was as might be expected. A year and a half of great difficulty and anxiety was all the time required to bring his experiment to a close.

'Finding that he was in difficulty, two or three of his principal eastern creditors, whose claims were due, sent out their accounts to a lawyer, with directions to put them in suit immediately. This brought his affairs to a crisis. An arrangement was made for the benefit of all his creditors, and the young man thrown out of business with less than a hundred dollars in his pocket. Nearly about the same time Mr. Dielman, father of his wife, failed likewise.

'As a serious loss had been sustained by his eastern creditors on account of the unfortunate termination of his business, Fletcher could not think of going back. He therefore sought to obtain employment as a clerk in Madison. Failing in this, he visited Louisville and Cincinnati, but with no better success. He was unknown in the two last named cities, and therefore his failure to obtain employment there was no matter of surprise.

'Things now wore a very serious aspect.—A few weeks found the unhappy young man reduced to the extremity of breaking up and selling his furniture by auction, in order to get money to live upon. There was scarcely a store in Madison at which he had not sought for employment. But all his efforts proved vain. He had a good trade; why, you will ask, did he not endeavor to get work at that? You forget. It was the trade of a tailor!—the calling so despised by his wife. How could he own to her that he was but a tailor? How could he break to her the disgraceful truth that she had married a tailor?

'The money obtained by selling their furniture did not last a very long time.

'I will make another effort to obtain employment in Cincinnati,' said the young man, after they were reduced almost to their last dollar.—'It is useless to try any longer in this place. I have waited and hoped for some favorable turn of fortune until my heart is sick.'

His wife made no objection, for she had none to make.

On the next day Fletcher left for Cincinnati. He arrived there in the night. On the following morning he left the hotel at which he had stopped, and going into Main street, entered the first merchant tailor's shop that came in his way.

'Have you any work?' he asked.

'We have room for a journeyman, and are in want of one. Can you do the best work?'

'I can.'

'Did you serve your time in the city?'

'No. I am from the East.'

'Very well. Here is a job all ready. You can go to work at once.

The young man did not hesitate. He took the bundle of work that was given him, and was shown into the back shop. He wrote home immediately that he had obtained employment, which he hoped would be permanent, and that he would be in Madison, Saturday about midnight, and leave again on Sunday evening. He did not say, however, what kind of employment he had procured. That was a secret he meant, if possible, to conceal. When he met his wife, he evaded her direct questions as to the kind of employment he was engaged in, somewhat to her surprise.

For a month Fletcher went and returned from Cincinnati, weekly, bringing home about eight dollars each week, after paying his expenses. By that time his wife insisted so strongly upon going to Cincinnati with him, and taking boarding, that he could make no objection to the step. And so they removed, Fletcher feeling many serious misgivings at heart, lest his wife should make a discovery of the truth that she had married only a tailor!

'Where did you say the store was at which you are employed?' she asked, a day or two after they were comfortably settled at a very pleasant boarding house in Cincinnati.

'On Main street,' replied Fletcher, a little coldly.

'What is the name of the firm? I forget.'

'Carter & Cassard.'

Fletcher could not lie outright to his wife, so he told her the truth, but with great reluctance.

No more was said then on the subject. About a week afterwards, Mrs. Fletcher said to her husband—'I was going along Main street to-day and looked at the signs over the dry-goods stores that I had passed, but I did not see that of Carter & Cassard.'

In spite of all he could do, the blood rushed to the face of the young man, and his eyes fell under the steady look directed towards him by his wife.

'The store is there, nevertheless,' he said.

His manner and the tone in which he spoke excited in the mind of his wife a feeling of surprise.

For the next four days there was a strong conflict in Fletcher's mind between false pride and duty. It grieves me to say that in the end the former conquered. On Saturday night he came home with a troubled look and told his wife that he had lost his situation which he said had only been a temporary one. In this he certainly went beyond the truth, for he had given it up voluntarily.

The poor young creature's heart sunk in her. They had only been in Cincinnati about two weeks; were among entire strangers, and all means of subsistance were again taken from them. It is no wonder that she wept bitterly upon receiving this sudden and distressing intelligence. To see his wife in tears filled the heart of Fletcher with the severest pangs. He more than half repented of what he had done. But the thought of confessing that he was only a tailor made him firm in his resolution to meet any consequence rather than that.

'He was a fool!' exclaimed Kate, no longer able to restrain her indignation against the young man, and thus breaking in upon her Aunt's narrative.

'But remember Kate, how contemptuously he had heard her speak of his trade, and even vow that she would rather drown herself than marry a tailor.'

'Suppose she did say this, when a thoughtless girl'—

'As you are, Kate.'

'Don't bring me into the matter, Aunt. But suppose she did say so, is that any reason for his starving her? He was bound to use his best efforts for the support of his family, and ought to have been thankful, under the circumstances, that he was a tailor.'

'So I think. And his wife ought to have been thankful too.'

'And I suppose she would have been if he had possessed the manliness to tell her the truth.'

'No doubt in the world of that,' returned Aunt Prudence, and then resumed her narrative.

A week was spent by the young man in another vain effort to find employment as a clerk. Then he avowed his intention to go to Louisville and see if nothing could be done there.

'Try longer here, Joseph. Don't go away yet,' earnestly and tearfully pleaded his young wife. 'You don't know how hard it is for me to be separated from you. I am lonely through the day, and the nights pass, oh! so heavily.—Something may turn up for you here. Try for a while longer.'

'But our money is nearly all gone. If I don't go now, I shall have no means of getting away from this place. I feel sure that I can find something to do there.'

His wife pleaded with him, but in vain. To Louisville he went, and there got work at the first shop to which he made application. At the end of a week he sent his wife money, and told her that he had procured temporary employment. She wrote back asking if she might not join him immediately. But to this he objected, on the score that as his situation was not a permanent one, he might, in a few weeks, be obliged to leave Louisville and go somewhere else. This, to his wife, was by no means satisfactory. But she could do no less than to submit.

Thus separated, they lived for the next three months, Fletcher visiting his wife and child once every two weeks, and spending Sunday with them. During the time, he made good wages. But both himself and wife were very unhappy. Earnestly did the latter plead with her husband to be allowed to remove to Louisville. To this, however, he steadily objected.—Daily he lived in the hope of securing a clerkship in some store, and thus being able to rise above the low condition in which he was placed. The moment he reached that consummation, so much desired, he would instantly remove his family.

At length it happened that Fletcher did not write once, instead of several times, during one of the periods of two weeks that he was regularly absent. The Sunday morning when he was expected home arrived, but it did not bring, as usual, his anxiously-looked for presence. His wife was almost beside herself with alarm. No letter arriving on Monday, she took her child and started for Louisville in the first boat. She arrived at daylight on Tuesday morning, in a strange city, herself a total stranger to all there in, except her husband, entirely ignorant as to where he was to be found. The captain of the steamboat kindly attended her to a boarding house, and there she was left, without a single clue in her mind as to the means of finding her husband. Inquiries were made of all in the boarding house, but no one had heard even the name of Joseph Fletcher. As soon as she could make arrangements to get out, Mrs. Fletcher visited all the dry-goods stores in the city, for in some one of these she supposed him to be employed although he had never stated particularly the kind of business in which he was engaged. This search, after being continued for a greater part of the day, turned out fruitless. Night found the unhappy wife in an agony of suspense and alarm. Some one at the boarding house advised her to have an advertisement for her husband inserted in a morning paper. She did not hesitate long about this course. In the morning a brief advertisement appeared; and about nine o'clock a man called and asked to see her. She descended from her room with a wildly throbbing heart, but staggered forward and sank into a chair, weak almost as an infant, when she saw that the man was a stranger, instead of her husband whom she had expected to meet.

'Are you Mrs. Fletcher?' he asked.

'I am,' she faintly replied.

'You advertised for information in regard to your husband?'

'I did. Where is he? Oh, sir, has anything happened to him?'

'No, ma'am nothing serious. He has only been sick for a week or ten days; that is the man I refer to has. Your husband is a tailor?'

'Is the man you speak of a tailor?' eagerly asked Mrs. Fletcher.

'He is, ma'am; and he was working for me at No.—Fourth street.'

'Then he is not my husband,' replied the poor wife, bursting into tears. 'My husband is a clerk.' In the bitterness of a keen disappointment, rendered sharper by doubt and fear, Mrs. Fletcher wept for some minutes. When she could command her feelings, to some extent, she thanked the tailor for calling and repeated what she had said, that the man at his house could not be her husband.

'He is from Cincinnati, ma'am; and goes there once in every two weeks. I know that he has a wife and child there,' said the man.

'Still he cannot be my husband,' replied Mrs. Fletcher; 'for my husband is not a tailor.'

'No, not in that case, certainly.' And the man bowed and withdrew.

All day long the wife waited for some more satisfactory reply to her advertisement, but no further response to it was made. The call of the tailor seemed like a mockery of her unhappy condition.

Night came, and all remained in doubt and darkness; and then the mind of Mrs. Fletcher turned to the visit of the tailor, half despairingly, in order to find some feeble gleam of hope.—Perhaps she said to herself as she thought about it, there is some mistake. Perhaps it is my husband after all, and the man is in some error about his being a tailor. As she thus thought, it suddenly flashed through her mind that there had been a good deal of mystery made by her husband about his situation in Cincinnati as well as in Louisville, which always struck her as a little strange. Could it be possible that his real business was that of a tailor? All at once she remembered that her husband had been particularly silent in regard to his early history.—Trembling with excitement, she left the house about 8 o'clock in the evening, and started for the place where she remembered that the tailor said he lived. He was in the shop, and remembered her the moment she entered.

'Can I see the man you told me was named Fletcher?' she asked.

'Yes, ma'am; and I sincerely hope there has been some mistake, and that you will find him to be your husband, for he is very ill and needs to be nursed by a careful hand.'

Mrs. Fletcher followed the tailor up stairs, her heart scarcely beating under the pressure of suspense. In a small chamber in the third story, the atmosphere of which was close, oppressive and filled with an offensive odor, she was shown a man lying upon a bed. She needed not a second glance, as the dim light fell upon his pale, emaciated face, to decide her doubts. Her husband lay before her. Eagerly she called his name, but his eyes did not open. She spoke to him again and again, but he did not recognise, even if he heard, her voice.

On inquiring, she found that he was ill with a violent fever, which the doctor said was about at its crisis. This had been brought on, the tailor said, he had no doubt, by too long continued labor—he having worked, often, sixteen and seventeen hours out of the twenty-four—by that means earning a third more wages than any journeyman in the shop.

Alarmed and troubled as she was, Mrs. Fletcher was utterly confounded by all this. She could not comprehend it. All night she hovered over the pillow of her husband, giving him medicine at the proper times, placing the cooling draft to his lips or bathing his hot forehead.—Frequently she called his name, earnestly and tenderly, but the sound awoke no motions in his sluggish mind. Toward morning, she was sitting with her face resting against a pillow, when his voice, speaking distinctly, aroused her from a half slumber into which she had momentarily lost herself. In an instant she was leaning over him, with his name upon her lips. His eyes were open, and he looked steadily into her face. But was evident that he did not know her.

'Joseph! Joseph! Don't you know me?' she said. 'I am your wife. I am here with you.'

'Poor Mary!' he murmured sadly, not understanding what was said. 'If she knew all it would break her heart.'

'What would break her heart?' quickly asked his wife.

'Poor Mary! She said she would never marry'—her the sick man's voice became inarticulate.

But all was clear to the mind of Mrs. Fletcher. She remembered how often she had made the thoughtless remark to which her husband evidently referred. The tears again fell over her cheeks, until they dropped even upon the face of her husband, who, after he had said this, muttered for a while, inarticulately, and then closing his eyes, went off into sleep.

Toward morning a slight moisture broke out all over him, and his sleep, that was heavy, became soft and tranquil. The crisis was past?—In order not to disturb the quiet slumberer, Mrs. Fletcher sat down by the bedside perfectly still. It was not very long before, over-wearied as she was, sleep likewise stole over her senses. It was daylight when she was awakened by hearing her name called. Starting up she met the face of her husband turned earnestly toward her.

'Dear husband!' she exclaimed, 'do you know me?'

'Yes, Mary. But how came you here?' he said in a feeble voice.

'We will speak of that at some other time,' she replied. 'Enough that I *am* here, where I ought to have been ten days ago. But that was not my fault.'

Fletcher was about to make some farther reply, when his wife placed her finger upon his lips, and said—

'You must not talk my dear; your disease has just made a favorable change, and your life depends upon your being perfectly quiet. Enough for me to say that I know all, and love you just as well, perhaps better. You are a weak, foolish man, Joseph,' she added, with a smile, 'or else thought me a weak and foolish woman. But all that we can settle hereafter.—Thank God that I have found you; that you are to all appearances, out of danger.'

Aunt Prudence looked into Kate's face, and saw that tears were on her cheeks.

'Would you have loved him less, Kate,' she asked, 'if he had been your husband?'

'He would have been the same to me whatever might have been his calling. That could not have changed him.'

'No, certainly not. But I have a word or two to add. As soon as Fletcher was well enough to go to work, he took his place again upon the shop-board, his wife feeling happier than she had felt for a long time. In about six months from that time he rose to be foreman of the shop, and a year after that became partner in the business. At the end of ten years he sold out his interest in the business and returned to the East with thirty thousand dollars in cash.—This handsome capital enabled him to get into an old and well established mercantile house as partner, where he remained until his death.—About the time of his return to the East, you, Kate, were born.'

'I!' ejaculated the astonished girl.

'Yes, dear, you! I have given you a history of your own father and mother. So, as you are the daughter of a tailor, you must not object to a tailor for a husband, if he be the right kind of man.'

It may very naturally be supposed that Kate had but little to say against tailors after that, although we are by no means sure that she had any intention of becoming the bride of one.

DOING GOOD.

Daughters cannot be too early shown by mothers what the great business of human life is—to do good, to get good—and that they are to get good for the most part in doing good. One of the strongest and yet most common mistakes in the world, especially in the world of the young, is the belief that doing good is dead loss to the doers; and the loss is to be measured by the amount of the charity.

Another fundamental mistake of modern education consists in a neglect, both by parents and teachers, to show to the young, of both sexes, what they ought to aim at. Half of our young people, even in the families of Christian parents, have no aim at all; and a much larger proportion still have no aim which is at all worthy of a rational and immortal being. And how very few indeed can be found who feel themselves to be under daily and hourly obligation to perfect in the highest degree, their whole nature, physical, intellectual and moral.

How easy it would be for a mother, provided she were but a mother indeed, to tell her daughters, from time to time, that they are under the most solemn obligations to God and to the world, to obey all those laws which relate to the body, not only because it is an implied command that they should do so, but because by so doing they can constantly improve their health, add to their present means of usefulness, and prolong their lives. That it is not enough to escape sickness merely, but that they ought, in all the circumstances of life, to aspire after the highest possible amount of bodily health and vigor—provided always, that their efforts, for this purpose, do not interfere with known and obvious duties to their friends and neighbors.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHIELDS.

MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1847.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR,—I hope you will permit me to avail myself of your columns to notice an article which first appeared in the New York Herald, and afterwards obtained circulation in other papers throughout the Union, reflecting severely upon the medical department of the army, and referring to the treatment of my first wound as an instance of the ignorance of the surgeons of that department. The following is the article to which I allude:

"Many members of the medical department of the army are lamentably deficient in skill and experience. In proof of this, I would point to the fact that the surgeons in attendance on Gen. Shields did not discover the extent of his injuries for a month after he received his wounds, being for all that time ignorant that two of his ribs were injured. Gen. Butler will, in all probability, be lame for life, through either the ignorance or neglect of the surgeon who dressed his wound. Many other instances of a like nature are within my knowledge."

I regard it as an act of simple justice to attempt to rescue the character of the surgeons who attended me in my time of trial and suffering, from the imputations contained in this article. I received the wound to which allusion is made on the 18th of April, at Cerro Gordo, while assaulting a battery of five guns, with a portion of my command in front—another portion of my command having attacked it at the same time, pursuant to my orders, on the flank. The wound was made by a leaden or iron *grape* nearly three times the size of a musket ball. It entered my right breast, just under the nipple, and passed out of my back within about half an inch from the spine. From the spot where I fell I was carried on the arms of soldiers (under the direction of my aids, Lieuts. Hammond and Davis) about two miles to the general hospital. During the whole of this route my course might be tracked by the blood which streamed out of the wound. The agony I suffered was so intolerable that I longed for death, and often requested to be stretched on some smooth green spot, where I might breathe my last within hearing of the victorious shouts of my troops. My aids, however, remonstrated with me on this, and had me borne onwards to the hospital. Here my wound was dressed, and the blood staunched, by Dr. Wright of the regular army, and Dr. McMillan, then attached to one of my regiments as acting surgeon. From the hospital I was again borne on a litter, the same day, about two miles and a half to a little hut on the Jalapa road. Here I was attended for several days by Dr. McMillan. From this place I was borne in a few days on a litter to Jalapa, where I remained until my recovery. I was attended during the whole of my illness by Dr. McMillan, who exhibited during that time not only the most consummate skill as a surgeon, but such care, assiduity, and devotion, as to endear him to me for life. I must not forget to mention that Dr. Vanderlinden, surgeon-general of the Mexican army, who had been made prisoner by my command, rendered efficient aid to Dr. McMillan during a portion of this time. The broken ribs to which allusion is made in the article, were not only known to the surgeons who attended me, but to myself, the moment I was stripped and examined; but this was considered so trifling a matter, compared to the terrible nature of my wound, that it excited but little uneasiness and attention. It becomes me to say here—what I sincerely feel—that my recovery has been providential; medical skill and surgical talent could do but little for such a terrible wound. I understand there is no instance recorded of such a recovery. I attribute, therefore, with a grateful heart, my preservation and recovery to God alone; but next to God, my gratitude is due, and my recovery attributable, to the skill and devotion of my attending surgeon, Dr. McMillan, recently, I am happy to say, permanently appointed. But I will go farther, and assert that the medical department of the regular army will compare, in professional skill and intelligence, with that of any other medical body of equal size in the world. Some of the more recent appointments I know also to be excellent; but there are doubtless some who are confessedly deficient in all the attributes of surgical skill and experience. This could scarcely be avoided under the circumstances, and considering the hurried manner in which the appointments had to be made. I regret to say that I am again suffering under the affliction of another wound, received at the storming of Chapultepec. The wound is from a musket ball, received in the left arm, which has occasioned me much pain, but my surgeons assure me the arm is safe. So entire has been my recovery from the effects of the former wound, that at Puebla I assumed the command of a brigade, consisting of the New York and South Carolina volunteers, and the marine corps, under Lieut. Col. Watson. We marched from Puebla and entered the valley of Mexico with an army amounting in all to ten thousand two hundred men. Our march was one of extreme difficulty, over roads broken up and filled with rocks. We reached San Augustin on the 18th of August, from whence we could see the enemy's troops and works at Contreras. On the 19th I led two regiments—the New Yorkers and Palmettos—across a route that was deemed impassable by Mexicans for everything but goats; joined the other forces in the night; remained most the night without shelter or covering, under incessant rain; and joined in the attack in the morning which carried the position, and cut Valencia's whole force to pieces. All this I encountered without suffering any injury from the effects of my former wound. From Contreras I joined in pursuit of the enemy toward Mexico. We came up with the main body of his army at Churubusco. The enemy's force was about thirty thousand. The position was most formidable. The fortifications were not only exceedingly strong, but their infantry was posted under cover of embankments, which afforded them such protection as to enable them to fire on us with security. The battle at this place was not only a bloody but a terrible one. The Mexicans determined to make it their last great struggle, and the Americans fought with desperation, knowing that nothing was left for them but success. Here I lost over half my command in killed and wounded. Some of the noblest officers and bravest men that ever marched to battle, fell on that bloody field. Yet we routed the whole Mexican army, and drove it, panic-struck, into the city; and had I, who happened to be in the advance, only been permitted to continue the pursuit into the city, I doubt not, from what we have since heard of their fright, that they would have run through the city and sought shelter in the mountains. Peace, however, being the great object, it was hoped that the movement was favorable for that purpose. Santa Anna, however, whose whole being is a composition of falsehood and treachery, employed the time in preparation for defence, and imposed upon us the further necessity of carrying Chapultepec and taking the city. This was all done, too, in the most glorious manner. The whole American force on the ground, exclusive of killed and wounded, when Mexico was taken, was less than 8,000; the whole force employed was little more than 6,000. So, my dear friend, you may tell the world that an army of between 6,000 and 7,000 Americans has taken the city of Mexico, strongly fortified, with an army of between 20,000 and 30,000 men within its walls. True, we have suffered, and suffered severely. Many a noble spirit has breathed his last in the valley of Mexico; but the glorious result has proved to the world the invincibility of the American arms. I have been thus diffusive, to show that my recovery has been tested by every species of trial and endurance to which the human system can be subjected. It is a hard case, therefore, that the physicians who contributed so much to this recovery should be accused of incapacity, and that my recovery, in itself so wonderful, should be vouched as an instance to prove this incapacity. I trust those journals that gave place, inconsiderately, to the article to which I allude, will do me the favor, in justice to my physician and the medical department of the army, to insert this letter.

I have the honor to be,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES SHIELDS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next 4th of July as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for the assembling of the National Democratic Convention, meets with much favor, says the Bangor Democrat, from the democratic journals in this part of the Union. In the Democrat of the 5th instant we briefly stated our reasons for preferring the Anniversary of Independence to any time that had been mentioned. The last Calais Journal has the following appropriate remarks upon this subject:

"The democracy of the Union are looking forward with high interest and strong hope, to the great national convention of the democratic party, which is to select their candidates for the two highest offices of the national government.

"It is now nearly four years since that glorious meeting of the people's delegates at Baltimore, which resulted in the nomination and election of James K. Polk to that office which he has filled with untiring energy—with distinguished ability—with devoted patriotism. Clouds and darkness hung over that assembly in its first hours, but they were dispelled by the sunshine of concession, conciliation and peace.

"And now another gathering is to be had. The representatives of the democracy of the whole Union are to assemble. The east, the west, the north, and the south. Upon the great cardinal principles of democratic faith they will agree. But there will be differences of opinion as to the candidates to be selected, arising from position and personal attachments. There will be sentiments of sectional interest, pride and jealousy to be allayed and harmonized—sentiments which have been planted in our midst by our opponents, and nurtured by them with anxious care—sentiments from whose growth and strength we have more to dread than from all other causes combined.

"It is eminently important that prudent, judicious, wise counsels should prevail—that our delegates should be calm, discreet, sagacious, ever looking beyond personal or sectional considerations to the stability and perpetuity of our principles, and our organization—that the spirit of harmony, of conciliation, of mutual sacrifices, of patriotism, should be in the ascendant. Let the motto of that convention be: *The union of the National Democratic party—it must be preserved.*

"What day so appropriate, so auspicious for such a meeting, as the Anniversary of our National Independence? With the associations of the 4th of July, 1776, thronging upon the mind—with a fresh and vivid remembrance of the wisdom, the unrivalled sagacity, the deep patriotism of those men who modelled our form of government—imitating the example of concession, of compromise, of fraternal love which our fathers manifested—none but the most harmonious and glorious results could be anticipated.

"Such a convention, so holden, hallowed as it would be by the day and the spirit of the occasion, would awake and arouse the entire democracy of the country, and sweep us onward to certain victory.

"*Shall not our National Convention be held at Baltimore on the Fourth of July, 1848?*"

One of the army letters says Riley, the deserter, received the whipping part of his punishment from the hands of a Mexican muleteer; Gen. Twiggs deeming it too much honor for him to be flogged by an American soldier.

"Whatever our fortin is," said Mrs. Partington, "even if it is bad, it is best for us to grin and bear it like men. It is queor how it works, to be sure. Some people are born with silver spoons in their mouths, and others with large cockynut ladles with walnut handles; some folks makes money without turning hand, and others loses it in the same way; some folks loses money that they have worked hard for, and others loses a great deal they never had. My poor nephew Ike was one of these. He borrowed three hundred dollars of a friend once, and when his friend come to dun Ike for the money, he said to him, 'Ike, when I lent you that air money, I had sich confidence in ye, I would a let ye had a thousand dollars jest as soon as the three hundred.' 'You would?' said Ike. 'Yes,' says his friend. 'Then I have lost seven hundred dollars,' exclaimed Ike; adding, 'Jest my luck.'" Having related her nephew's misfortune, the old lady sunk into an illimitably profound cogitation on the capriciousness of luck.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 2, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

THINK OF THESE THINGS.

To have what has generally been called a strong government—that is, an oppressive government—the masses must be kept in ignorance; and yet there are thousands of pretended lovers of liberty, entirely indifferent to our schools and the means of education, and thus virtually take sides with the oppressors of the rights of men.—They are indifferent even to the christian religion—which is TRUTH—and consequently take sides with the tyrant, whose motto is, "The truth must not be made known to the people, even if they are capable of understanding it; for then oppression would soon be at an end."

Now suppose we have a government, called a Republic, in which half, or more, of the inhabitants toil for the rest, and have no rights, no public duties; therefore no instruction is necessary for them. This government could not exist for a single day if they had instruction; therefore it is a government based on ignorance as its *necessary* foundation, just as the European governments are. Poverty is equally necessary to the stability of this government; hence the disfranchised part of the inhabitants are made as poor as possible, having neither property nor rights. Why, then, are the common people indifferent, to any extent, to the subject of the education and moral and religious improvement of the masses; the only means of saving them from such a government and preserving their rights.

We, of this country, have come the nearest to a perfect equality of rights and property. We are also said to be the happiest nation on the globe. So we all say, except a few men made miserable by too much wealth or too much thirst for power. Shall we attribute this superior happiness to our equality of rights and property; or shall we look for other causes?

In America the people are rich, and call themselves happy. In old countries the people are poor, and call themselves unhappy—at least, we call them so. The all-powerful allies of old governments, the clergy, tell the people, that true and lasting happiness consists in poverty, and that it is inconsistent with riches.

We will ask, humbly, whether the same doctrines apply to our condition, which we now call happy, if it behoove our clergy to preach such and call it religion? Seek for wealth and power themselves, and preach the blessings of poverty and neglect in this world, to their hearers.

If we are answered, that it is the true christian doctrine, that it applies to our condition, and that it should be the polar star of our politics, we shall be compelled to admit that our present general prosperity is a great misfortune, and that the *kind* and *magnanimous* conservative politicians, who would, by monopolies, and charters, and partial legislation, relieve the great mass of the community, as soon as possible, from this cause of future misery, are more than men—more than demi-gods; for they are willing to be damned for our salvation; we will let them enjoy the good things of this world, and we suffer the evil, for the sake of the good things of the future world, and let them make such laws as will prevent us from changing our purposes, if we should happen to change our minds.

After having made our choice between taking care of ourselves, protecting our own rights, and making our houses as comfortable as possible, on the one hand, and letting a few *wise* men take care of us, and protect our rights, and our homes comfortable, according to their own notions of suitable comfort for the common people, why, then, we must look to the means which naturally lead to these two different ends. Every step taken by the *wise* men who would conduct us to happiness in their own *avowed* way, leads, *necessarily*, to a *kind* of government where we shall be clothed without any other care than labor and lashes, like menial slaves. Every step taken in a contrary direction by ourselves, we have learned by many years' experience, tends to improve our social condition, and to raise the standard of humanity. Universal education tends to the safety of the people.

If a government where one is ruler, and all the rest are slaves, requires *much* ignorance and no property, so will a government where the *few* rule, and the *many* are ruled, require a *degree* of ignorance, and a *degree* of poverty which corresponds with the disparity of ruler and the ruled.

This must be mathematically true, or the first position is false; namely, that ignorance and poverty are requisite for a country where a great part of the people are deprived of their rights. Slavery has its degrees; and in every country where every citizen has not *equal* rights, there is slavery in a degree. We have the smallest degree of slavery in our free States; yet we have *some*, and must take care that it not grow through our own fault—through our cupidity—through our neglect of general education.

It is distressing to see thousands of young women in our factories, so blind to this downward progress. It is surprising their parents, so regardless of their welfare, and even so ignorant of common arithmetic, as not to see that their *nominal* gains from home are not equal to their real gains under the paternal roof, to say nothing of other circumstances. Why do they not see that they have their proper hours of rest, and time for self-improvement?

Thus do we see that the little but growing degree of slavery in our country requires a corresponding degree of ignorance; and that the *wise* men who are taking *care* of us, and leading us *in the way we should go*, for their purposes are cautiously sowing the seeds of ignorance, when they *seem* to be cultivating knowledge. Our public lecturers are often tinctured with deceptive doctrines; and when they are not so, they are intended to allay the cravings after knowledge, and to prevent its taking a course contrary to the views of the promoters of these lectures.

Our Schools and Universities inculcate a spirit of monopoly of knowledge, too long the foundation of one sort of aristocracy, preparatory to another sort. The knowledge which the people want, has heretofore been carefully kept out of sight, or ridiculed as chimerical. No conservative politician is ever heard to speak respectfully of Political Economy, because a Lecturer on that science could not help exposing the unjust and unequal effects of all financial laws and systems; and always to the disadvantage of the industrious classes. The evils coming from such a state of things can be obviated only through the general diffusion of true knowledge upon these subjects, as well as all others—to this end should we encourage Universal Education.

The promoters of ignorance, just alluded to, are not so rash and foolish as to forbid the use of the Bible, the advocate of man's rights, though it is wofully perverted, or to print it only in latin, as the Catholics do in Spain and some other countries. But we can tell them that they are not so wise as those anti-Bible Christians, although they may have the same ends in view. The most unwise step was taken by the opponents of the people's rights, in the circulation of the Bible; for the people begin to read that book, as Americans, and with their eyes open on its important political, as well as its moral truths.

Will the *wise* men of the age never believe that nothing can stop the progress of knowledge among the people, but a physical Revolution of the world, which shall destroy every vestage of the arts and sciences. And that nothing can divert it long from its true course, so long as *they* desire physical comforts and intellectual enjoyments for themselves. The producers of these comforts cannot help acquiring knowledge; and that knowledge they *will* use for their own benefit and protection. Fall in, then, with the current of general, moral, and physical reform, if you are wise, and take your *fair* share of every improvement; but think no more of monopolizing it all, and by your *head* knowledge live upon the ignorance of others.—Every friend of liberty, ignorance being the foundation of all slavery, should encourage Popular Education, the education of the masses as well as of the aristocracy.

☞ The federal papers appear to be filled with wonder and astonishment that so much sensation is produced in the community by the murder of Mathews, and so little, as they say, by the slaughter of thousands upon the battle fields of Mexico. They make no distinction between right and wrong—between murder and self-defence; but would have their readers believe it as justifiable for Coolidge (suppose he is guilty) to murder Mathews as for our government to defend the rights of the people. They are some excited at the murder of Mathews, but think nothing of the invasion of our territory, and the murder of our citizens—men, women and children; and because our government has undertaken to defend the rights of our citizens against foreign aggression, some of the whigs have even wished that every man of our army in Mexico might be destroyed. Carry out their reasoning to its legitimate results, and we have the doctrine, that our government has no right to defend itself against the invasion of our territory and the murder of thousands of its inhabitants, and of course, that the community has no right to adopt means of defence, because of the robbery or murder of a single individual—and therefore all criminals should go free.

The truth is, the anti-war party care nothing about the slaughtered thousands in Mexico or anywhere else, provided they can only carry into execution their nefarious designs. Had they not encouraged the Mexicans to persist in the war, by assuring them that a majority of the people in the United States were opposed to the war, and that our armies should first be withdrawn from Mexico, our difficulties with that country would long since have been settled, and we should have been at peace. The whigs, then, as a party, are accountable for the blood of the thousands that have fallen on the fields of battle in Mexico. They are the murderers, and ought to be hung, Hanien-like, as they doubtless will be, on the gallows they have erected for the friends of the people—the Democratic party.

Military Spirit. The Bangor Washington Guards had a public parade and supper not long since. From the toasts published in the Democrat they had quite an enthusiastic time. We notice that Capt. Potten, one of the heroes of Cerro Gordo was present, and made a speech.

'I never,' said Voltaire, 'was ruined but twice, once when I gained a lawsuit, and once when I lost it.'

"HE IS POOR YET!"

YOUNG MEN, read the following extract from an old paper. Though young, if you indulge in the first step, you may become an old gambler. BEWARE!!

"Among these gamblers we could not fail to notice one aged man. He was a veteran in the vice. Before the boat started, he and a companion had a little table in the corner card-playing. As soon as supper was over, he was at it again. Opposite to him a well dressed youth. On his right hand was another aged man. On his left, a young man. It was affecting to see his trembling hand stretched out to deposite the card or to give and receive money. His gray locks and dimmed eyes seemed sadly out of place in such an employment. Said a fellow-traveller to us: 'That old man has been at that business forty years; and he is poor yet.' How many a guilty companion has been laid in the grave! How many a youth has he led from the path of virtue! How many of the most hateful passions of human nature have agitated his soul in forty years. He has ruined generations. 'He is poor yet!' While the companions of his youth, by industry and gradual gains, have secured a competence for the winter of age, he has bartered away his time and conscience in pursuit of hasty wealth, but—'he is poor yet!' The curse of God is upon him. In eternity—but we pause. We heard not his name. If we knew it, we would not record it. Such an epitome of depravity as an aged gambler exhibits should be nameless."

LECTURE UPON ASTRONOMY. Last Friday evening the citizens of this village and vicinity had the pleasure of listening to a lecture upon Astronomy, illustrated by diagrams, by Mr. ALBERT NORTON, of Bangor. We were not present, but understand the lecture gave general satisfaction. Mr. Norton has also diagrams of various other subjects of an interesting character, which he exhibits at the close of his lecture on Astronomy; among them, Doct. Seward's celebrated plates of the human stomach, showing the appearance of that organ while in a healthy state, and also its appearance through every stage of intemperance. He has also a number of diagrams for the amusement of the young, which will please, and, at the same time convey to them a moral. We understand Mr. Norton contemplates visiting most of the towns in this county.

QUICK WORK.—A large barn, owned by G. G. Bragg, of Andover, and just put in complete repair, was blown down in a tremendous gale last July. But notwithstanding the busy season of the year, he was enabled, by the assistance of his friends, to build another about sixty feet long, and more than forty feet wide, and fill it with hay in less than four weeks. *This* is characteristic of the citizens of Andover and vicinity; and for this expression of their kindness, they have (though at this late day, which is not his fault,) his grateful acknowledgments and warmest thanks.

☞ No despatches have been received from General Scott, says the Washington Union, descriptive of the late stirring events, and, indeed, no letter from the General since the 4th of June. Either they have been intercepted, or they have been withheld, from the apprehension of their falling into the hands of the guerillas. Gen. Scott has been instructed to open the road, for the purpose of transmitting his despatches.

☞ The number of men with which General Scott marched from Vera Cruz and took the city of Mexico, with its 180,000 inhabitants, is about the same as Burgoyne undertook to march through the United States with. That accomplished general got as far as Saratoga, and then did that which our troops never do: he surrendered.

The New Hampshire whig convention passed a resolution recommending Daniel Webster to the national convention as a candidate for the presidency. This brings him in direct collision with John P. Hale, whom the whigs of New Hampshire elected to the United States senate, and whom the liberty convention in Buffalo nominated for President by a vote of 103 to 44 for Gerrit Smith, and 12 scattering. The struggles of these giant minds, and favorite sons of New Hampshire in the senate, will be terrible, and their wrestling before the people fearfully sublime. They will play at shuttlecock with the thunderbolts of the Wilmot proviso.

Gen. Twiggs told the clergy of San Angel, who pleaded for the lives of the deserters when about to be hanged, that they owed their deaths to Santa Anna, Ampudia and Arista, by whose proclamations and promises they were seduced. It is to be regretted that the tone of some presses and orators in the United States has had the same tendency as the wily and plausible productions of the enemy's defeated generals, and with them the speakers and writers must share the responsibility of the fate of these miserable renegades.

Hon. Waddy Thompson, late United States minister to Mexico, says he "would *stake his life* that *no part* of the territory could be occupied by slavery." He "would consent *to be gibbetted*, or if dead, that his *bones should be dug up and made manure of*, if ever a slave State were formed out of any portion of it."

Elder Burnham, who is said to preach well while adhering to the gospel says: 'In my *weak judgment* the Mexican war is unholy and might have been avoided.' We know of many others who believe the same thing, and for the same reasons.

All told. The Abolition vote in Philadelphia at the recent election was 181 all told.

On receiving a package of Minerals.

I had been absent: I returned,
But no glad friends were there to meet me;
No fire within the fire-place burned,
No brightly beaming faces greet me.

The clock still "ticked behind the door,"
And soon a lamp dispelled the gloom;
Then having scanned the table o'er,
I quickly glanced about the room.

And, when a package met my eye,
That on the mantle-piece was lying,
I took it up with some surprise,
And curiously the cover eyeing.

In fair, round letters read my name.
I tore the envelope that bound it,
Wrapper on wrapper of the same
Stripped off, until, at length, I found it

A Gift my cabinet to grace;
For which I would fain thank the Giver;
Crystals, with polished, brilliant face
Sparkling like sun-light on a river.

Would that his Life might be as fair,
As free from taint, from care, and grieving
As the clear crystal sparkling there,
Its brilliance from the light receiving.

And like those shells on stone impressed
In lines so slight, yet firm, and even,
So be Youth's lessons in his breast
Guiding him on to Truth and Heaven.

Paris, Oct. 30, 1847. S.

THANKSGIVING. The Charleston News alluding to the proposition of a National Thanksgiving, says, that 'A concurrent Thanksgiving throughout the Union, on the same day, voluntarily set apart for that purpose by the executive of each State, would be a thing of beautiful propriety, and of no ordinary interest. Such a concurrence would be an event of such impression in our country, and the glorious abundance which for the past year has not only filled our own land, but has overflowed and poured itself forth to supply the want and famine in the old world, furnishing not only a reason, but an occasion for some such signal and extraordinary manifestation of thankfulness.'

THE WATERVILLE MURDER.—On the 13th inst. Wyman B. S. Moor, Attorney General of Maine, wrote a letter to Marshal Turkey, of this city, in which after stating that Dr. Y. P. Coolidge been indicted for the murder of Edmund Matthews, of Waterville, and that there was amongst his papers, a bill from Joseph Burnett, of Boston for ounces of Concentrated Hydrocianic Acid, and it being supposed that the Doctor had written a special order for it, he requested that it be procured if possible. Accordingly a search was ordered which resulted in finding a letter from Dr. Coolidge to Mr. Burnett, in which among others things ordered was 'one ounce of Hydrocianic Acid, *strong as it can be.*' The letter was dated Waterville, Sept. 19th, and directed to Joseph Burnett, 38, Tremont street, Boston.—[Boston Traveller.

THE WISE MEN OF NEW JERSEY. A person made application at a town meeting in New Jersey for liberty to build a grist mill, and if they would grant him the privilege, offered to grind for the inhabitants of the town for one-twentieth part of the grain. The town appointed a committee of their wise men to search into the matter, who, after deliberating upon the subject, told the miller the one-twentieth part would be too much, considering the advantage it would be to him, and they thought he might well afford to grind for one-sixteenth. To this the man, after some hesitation, consented, and the mill place was granted to him accordingly, on better terms by four per cent than he had offered.

INDIAN RELATIONS.—The Washington Union has a lengthy statement concerning our Indian relations, effectually refuting the idea that the difficulty with the Sacs and Foxes, and the suffering of these Indians as connected with the recent payment of their annuities, is any way attributable to the action of the Indian Department, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Medill.

Who wants a salary. The Boston Post has received from a "benevolent gentleman," and published a "card." Here it is:—

Wanted immediately, a person of fair character, age or sex immaterial, at a salary of $500 a year, merely to mind his own business, with a periodical increase, equivalent to $1000 per annum, only to leave other people alone. Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed to the honorary secretary of the "Neglected home department."

Curious Marriage Contract.—In the Royal Library of Paris is a written contract, drawn up in 1297, between two persons of noble birth in Armagnac. The document bound the husband and wife to faithful wedlock *for seven years.* It stipulated that the parties should have the right to renew the tie at the end of that time if they mutually agreed; but if not, the children were to be equally divided, and if the number should chance not to be even, they were to draw lots for the odd one.

By a census of the swinish multitude in Ohio, published in the Cincinnati Atlas, it appears that this species of population is increasing at the West quite as fast as that of the bipeds. The whole number of hogs in Ohio is now but little short of 2,000,000.

Courtesy. A train of cars on the York and New Castle Railway having lately been detained at a station, for half an hour, the passengers inquired the cause, and were informed that the Lady Mayoress of York had sent by telegraph for a pine-apple, and that the train was waiting its arrival!

We learn that Captain Emery Merrill, son of Roger Merrill, of Brunswick, Maine, deceased, was killed in the battle of the city of Mexico.

WHAT WILL THEY DO.

The Federal papers long since claimed that there will be a majority in the next House of Representatives opposed to the National Administration, and it is quite probable that such may be the fact, although their majority will be far from a triumphant one. Were one to judge of the result of the late elections by the tone of the opposition three months ago, he would hardly have expected to have seen even a 'corporal's guard' of Democrats elected. But it so happens that our friends will be enabled to show a respectable minority at least, sufficient, we trust, to avert the danger and dishonor which otherwise might befall the country. Still we feel some curiosity to so what a Whig House will do in the present state of public affairs. The first thing will, of course, be the conversion of what share of the *spoils* their temporary power may enable them to control. Their naturally voracious appetites have become whet up to the highest pitch from long abstinence, and hence it is that long before it was ascertained they would have a majority, we find their papers in different quarters of the Union discussing the claims and qualifications of their respective candidates for speaker, clerk, &c. In regard to the former, we apprehend they will find some difficulty. The "able and accomplished member from the Suffolk district," it is said, is dieting for the place, and if his modesty & *lack of votes* do not prevent, he may succeed. His friends might do, and perhaps will do much worse, by conferring the honor on some one else. As to the Clerkship, there would be no difficulty at all, if they would look at the public interest alone, or pay a decent respect to their professions in regard to proscription, as in either event the question would be settled by retaining the present efficient and popular incumbent.—But the past history of the Whigs in both particulars, has been such as to leave no hope but that he will be sacrificed at the shrine of party. We know full well what they will do in *such* matters wherever they have the power to cut down a political opponent.

But what will they do in regard to public affairs which have engrossed the attention of the country for the last ten years? Will they attempt to repeal the sub-treasury system, which was such a horrid monster to them in the days of Mr. Martin Van Buren's administration? We reckon not. The people have found out that *all* the money has *not* been locked up in the government chests. They have also ascertained that the Republic is in no great danger of becoming merged into absolute despotism by "a union of the purse and sword." Experience has also demonstrated how far "exchanges need a regulator," and that too at a period which has tested the system to its utmost extent in all its bearings.—No, the man who should have the effrontery to move a repeal of the present mode of conducting the fiscal affairs of the country, would render himself alike the object of folly and ridicule.

But then there is a tariff, which they stand pledged to repeal, to repeal at the earliest moment. REPEAL, REPEAL, was to be the watchword of the party from the moment the present bill should receive the sanction of the President. But Whig pledges in this instance, as in all others, will return only to torment their inventors. Messrs. Webster and Evans pledged the country that the hand of industry would not only become paralized, but that the public treasury would become bankrupt. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, compared the measure to the potatoe rot which would produce famine and starvation.—Pollock of the same state, pledged himself to renounce all his own theories and principles, and to become a convert to the free trade doctrine, in case the bill should increase the revenue five millions, including the duty on tea and coffee. Another member asserted that "so sure as it passes Pennsylvania must, from necessity, repudiate her public debt." But the people will not be ruined, nor money cease to flow into the public coffers, merely to accommodate these gentlemen, nor will they dare sound the cry of "Repeal" at the approaching session.

Many of them also stand pledged to put an end to the war by withholding supplies. We shall soon see what they will do in this matter. There will be an opportunity at least to test the patriotism of such. We have no idea that they can effect any thing should the attempt be made. The conviction of the public mind is, that the war must be prosecuted. There are thousands in the Whig ranks who will sustain the Administration in its patriotic endeavors to consumate an honorable peace. Party leaders and ambitious demagogues may attempt, though foolishly, to get up an issue in regard to the origin of the war, but even they are compelled to admit that Mexico has no reason to complain of us—in other words, that she had given us just and ample causes for war, long before it actually commenced, and that there is no other alternative now but to fight it out. Suppose, which we of course do not admit, that the commencement of hostilities was hastened by the acts of the administration, the great mass of the people will not go into hair splitting speculations, as to the motives of this or that man. The great question before the country is, have we just cause of war against Mexico, and if so, what is the present duty of all good citizens in regard to sustaining the government in its prosecution? It is our firm conviction that the people of the country at large are as united on this question as they ever have been upon any. There is no need of saying "our country right or wrong." We may lament the necessity of being compelled to vindicate the right by the sword, but the right must never be yielded in this or any other controversy, at the risk of dishonor now and reward hereafter. Such we believe to be the sentiment of patriotic men of all parties. Consequently we do not believe that there will be any thing like a serious attempt on the part of a Whig House to withhold supplies from the army. Very many long and windy speeches will be made, attacking the motives of the Administration, and collateral issues of minor consequence attempted to be got up to favor the views and fortunes of ambitious office seekers, but so far as the great question of "backing out" of the war is concerned, there will not be found scarcely a single squad for it.

Argus.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—Gen. Scott, we are glad to perceive, has entered upon the right policy in relation to the future support of the war, has levied contributions upon the corporations of the city of Mexico to the amount of $150,000, which has been promptly paid. This sum will answer very well for a beginning. It is drawing supplies from the right quarter. It will tend more than anything else, to incline the Mexicans to peace. While they were doubly paid for everything consumed by our army—while the war was actually enriching the people in the vicinity of our troops—while it was actually filling Mexico with gold—it is not strange that the great body of their people should look upon the continuance of the war as a thing to be desired. A rigid adherence to the policy of making the Mexican war support itself, will not only shorten its duration, but greatly save whig patriotism on the question of "supplies."—Age.

The Liberty Standard is calling upon the women of Maine to contribute money to purchase and distribute abolition tracts. It appeals to them in this manner: "Mother! as you love your family with whom you are permitted to live in peace and safety, remember those who have no protection, and do something for their deliverance." And the immediate object of this abolition effort is to build up a political party in the State of Maine, which never had a slave within its territory! The abolitionists are the only politicians who enlist the women in their service. We are suspicious of those who seek to ride into power upon such a team. We fear they are "of the sort which creep into houses, and lead captive silly women"—against whom the apostle Paul cautioned young Timothy.—Saco Democrat.

What a contrast with the conduct of the British in Washington is the conduct of the Americans in Mexico! The former burned all our public buildings and archives. The latter are forbidden even to quarter in the public buildings of Mexico, or to touch a book, a record, a paper, or a piece of furniture, in them—and the order is obeyed to the letter.

The vote of Pennsylvania is nearly 300,000 Morris Longstreth, democrat, is elected canal commissioner by more than TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND majority. Gov. Shunk's majority is about NINETEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED over Irving, whig, and more than seven thousand over all. On joint ballot in the legislature the democrats have 35. It is a complete prostration of whiggery.

A little girl was badly injured at the Fair of the American Institute. One of her hands was caught in some machinery and crushed. The Fair was kept open one day for her benefit, and the net receipts, about $ 760, with a considerable amount of private subscription, are to be invested for her education and support.

'The Prayer of Moses executed on one string' said Mrs. Partington. 'Praying, I spose, to be cut down. Poor Moses!' sighed she; 'executed on *one* string! well, I don't know as ever I heard of any body's being executed on *two* strings, unless the rope broke;' and she went on wondering how it could be.

No one could have said the following but the Yankee Blade:—

'Reader did you ever enjoy the ecstatic bliss of courting? If not, you had better get a little *gall-an'-teg.*

Parliamentary Courtesy. An English member of parliament, Mr. O'Connor, commenced a letter in his last paper, addressed to the editor of the London Weekly Dispatch with these words —'You unmitigated ass! you sainted fool! you canonized ape!'

'Have you got drugs?' asked a countryman as he went into a drug store the 6ther day.

'Yes, sir,' replied the clerk.

'Then I guess I'll take a couple,' said the countryman.

A German writer says—'Life is a soap-bubble that arises out of the abyss of nothing, flutters a moment upon the margin of the gulf, and perishes before the breath of death.'

At the Cattle Show, held at Houlton, a week or two since, a calf 6 months old was exhibited which weighed *seven hundred and ten pounds.*—It was raised by Joseph Kendall.

PORTLAND.—On the fourth trial for a representative on Monday, Dow had 714 votes, Barnes, (Advertiser.) 660, Walker, 269, scattering 2. No choice.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTED.—Benj. Richards, Esq. (democrat) was elected representative from Norway and Oxford, on Monday of last week.

"Short visits are best," as the fly said when he lit on the hot stove.

DEATHS.

In this town, 24th ult., Miss Olive H. Foss, aged 18.—29th, Mr. Joseph B. Morton, aged 43 years.

In Norway, 24th ult., widow Mary Town, relict of Col. Amos Town, aged 67.

In Canton, James M. Holland, Esq., aged 29.

In Livermore, John Bigelow, aged 72.

In Buckfield, Mary Jane Reed, aged 18.

In Hartford, Sept. 4th, Joshua Davis, a Revolutionary soldier, aged 88 years 6 months and 5 days. Mr. Davis was at the taking of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, and at the battle of White Plains, also at the taking of Cornwallis; and so great was his patriotic spirit, that in 1813, he enlisted in a volunteer company for one year, and marched to our frontier; but the toils and fatigues of the army were so great that he returned home before his year was out.

ERYSIPELAS OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE.—Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an easy, safe and certain cure for Erysipelas, because they purge from the body those poisonous humors which are the cause of St. Anthony's Fire and every other malady. From four to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken once in twenty-four hours, at night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate attack of Erysipelas; at the same time the digestion will be improved, and the blood so completely purified that all kinds of inflammation and pain will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore;—Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Bessc, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 198 Tremont Street, Boston

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

This is a chemical extract of Wild Cherry and Tar. Every body knows that Wild Cherry possesses important medicinal properties; and Tar Water has always been administered in Consumption, and Lung affections generally, by our oldest and safest physicians. Various remedies, it is true, have been offered and puffed into notice for the cure of diseases of the lungs, and some have been found no doubt very useful, but of all that have yet been discovered, it is admitted by physicians, and all who have witnessed its effects, that none has proved as successful as this. For Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and similar affections it may be pronounced a positive cure. It has cured Asthma in many cases of ten and twenty years standing, after physicians had declared the case beyond the reach of medicine.

This Balsam is made from materials which Nature has placed in all northern latitudes, as an antidote for diseases caused by cold climates.

"Nature is but the name for an effect
Whose cause is God."

Let us not neglect her plainest dictates.

☞None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

Drs. Wood and Bache,

Publishers of the United States Dispensatory, in Philadelphia, and Professors of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, say, experience among regular practitioners would seem to have placed the efficacy of the Sarsaparilla beyond a doubt. Its most extensive and useful application is to the treatment of secondary diseases, and shattered state of the system which sometimes follows the imprudent use of mercury. There can be no doubt but it is one of the best Medicines now in use, particularly when it is mixed with the Extract of Tomatoes.

It is often said that all Medicine put up in this form is recommended to cure all complaints which flesh is heir to; but it is not so with this;—but I can recommend with the utmost confidence, and the experience of three or four years, the use of the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and I know that they are the most certain remedy for all complaints arising from all Impurities of the Blood, Disarrangement of the Digestive Organs, and Irregularities of the Bowels, and all Bilious affections.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and ANSEL FIELD, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally.

MARRIAGES.

In Bethel, 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. C. Frost, Elijah E. Hanson, Esq., of Paris, to Mrs. Eunice Rollins, of Bethel.

In Norway, 17th ult., by Rev. Mr. Packard, Mr. Jonathan F. Richards to Miss Louisa J. Millett.—24th Mr. C. Washington Hobbs to Miss Lucy Jane Hobbs, all of Norway.

The Boston Almanac, for 1848.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the numerous patrons of this little work, that the number for the ensuing year will be forthcoming at the usual time. The business directory has been thoroughly revised and corrected, and there have been other improvements, which it is believed will render the Almanac for 1848 equally as attractive as any of its predecessors. It is intended to give in this number a complete transcript of all the inscriptions at MOUNT AUBURN,—thus giving to the country a record or directory of that interesting city of the dead.

B. B. MUSSEY & Co., 29 Cornhill, and THOMAS GROOM, 82, State Street, are the Publishers.

S. N. DICKINSON.

Boston, Oct. 25, 1847. 26

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

EUNICE GILMORE, Administratrix de bonis non with the Will annexed of the estate of ELISHA GILMORE, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

26 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

New Musical Publications
BY
Asa Fitz.

The Parlor Harp & Boston Social Melodist.

CONTAINING a selection of the most popular *English, German* and *American Melodies, Songs, Glees, Catches, Anthems, Rounds, Devotional Melodies, Chants, &c.*, adapted to the Family Circle, Social Parties, High Schools and Musical Associations, arranged and harmonized four voices and the Piano-Forte.

The book contains the most popular melodies now extant.

The Common School Song Book, and American School Song Book,

Both containing a large collection of popular School Music

The Multiplication Table,

Set to Music, on Cards.

The Primary School Song Book,

Containing a selection of Music, with exercises for little children.

These Books have had a large circulation in all the large towns and villages throughout New England, and been used at all the Teachers' Institutes in Mass., N. H., and Maine. The simplicity of the music and adaptation of the poetry, render them very desirable as text books for the introduction of music into our Schools.

For sale at the Book Store of

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Oct. 8, 1847. 6m23

THE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
IN BOSTON!

For years the FIRST and ONLY HOUSE which has adhered to that Popular System of

LOW PRICES
For Gentlemen's Clothing,

is that widely known and universally celebrated

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

OAK HALL,

GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he ORIGINALLY designed, and which has been by him so successfully prosecuted, is not only

Appreciated by the Public,

but, to some extent,

Approved by the Trade,—at least so far as the *Imitations* lately introduced give evidence of their approbation of the only true and perfect system, which

ENSURES TO BUYERS

Every description of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

at the

Lowest Scale of Prices!!!

The Elegant display of Goods at

Simmons' Oak Hall,

Embracing the latest Importations from

LONDON AND PARIS,

Are Manufactured under his own personal superintendance and direction; and affords to Gentlemen who would save upon old prices, full

30 to 40 per cent.

in the purchase of a good Suit of Clothes,

WELL CUT & WELL MADE,

a complete opportunity of selecting from the largest Stock every Variety of

ELEGANT CLOTHING
AND
DRESS GOODS,

Now in the United States,

And which may be had by

CITIZENS & STRANGERS.

In addition to a

SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
AT
LOWER RATES

Than can be purchased at any other establishment on the face of the Globe, and at

Prices Less

Than ever before offered, even at

SIMMONS'.

P. S.—Wholesale Traders, look to this. Thousands of dozens of Coats, Pants, Vests, and

FURNISHING GOODS, CHEAP.

Entrance at No. 32

OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Ann Street,

Near the head of Merchants' Row

BOSTON. [3m25]

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of JEDEDIAH BURBANK, of Bethel, in said County, one of the Trustees of Bethel Academy, representing that the Trustees of said Academy are residuary legatees named in the Will of Rev. Daniel Gould, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased,—that Peter C. Virgin was named in said Will as Executor of said Will jointly with one Edward Hood, who, after the death of said Gould declined accepting the trust of Executor, and thereupon the said Virgin accepted the trust of sole Executor of said Will and as such was duly qualified and gave bond pursuant to law; that said Virgin has since the acceptance of said trust of sole Executor resigned his said trust and filed his resignation therein in said Probate Court on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1846, and that there is now no Executor of said Will and no Administrator on the estate of said deceased authorized to settle the same; and therefore, in behalf of said Trustees, praying that John Grover, of said Bethel, be appointed Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed of the goods and estate of the said Daniel Gould, agreeably to the recommendation and vote of said Trustees:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES TORREY, Administrator of the estate of CHARLES T. TORREY, late of Medway in the County of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, deceased, representing that the personal property of said deceased, after paying the allowance made to the widow of said deceased by the Judge of the Court of Probate for said County of Norfolk, and expenses of Administration, is not sufficient to answer the just debts which he owed at the time of his death "by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the debt of two hundred and fifty dollars, and about three years interest, which he secured to one Gregory of Albany in the State of N. Y., by mortgage of all his, the said deceased's, interest as one of the heirs at law of John Turner, late of Turner in the County of Oxford, deceased, in and to the real estate which belonged to the estate of said John Turner, at the time of his death, and that the said Charles T. Torrey, at the time of his death, had no interest whatever in any real estate in said State of Massachusetts;" and therefore praying that license may be granted to him, the said Petitioner, "to sell at public or private sale, the interest and right which the said Charles T. Torrey, at the time of his death, had in and to the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased Torrey, including additional expenses of administration and incidental charges,"—

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the subscriber will offer at private sale, at the dwelling-house of John Allen, in Turner, on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of November next at one of the clock P. M., all the right and interest his Ward, HEZEKIAH B. KEITH, a minor, has in right of his Grand Father Hezekiah Bryant, in and to all that part of Lot numbered Fourteen which the said Bryant owned at his decease.

MARTIN C. KEITH, } Guardian of
Livermore, Oct. 22, 1847. } said minor.
3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of ISAAC EASTMAN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of PHINEAS EASTMAN, late of Lovell in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, and therefore praying that license may be granted to him to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts, and incidental charges; also on the petition of DOROTHY EASTMAN, Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband; and also said Widow's petition, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower, out of the real estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

AARON PARSONS, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of DAVID WARREN, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

26 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

WILLIAM BARKER, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of NATHANIEL SEGAR, late of Hanover, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., Executor of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN G. STEVENS, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

NOAH PRINCE, Administrator of the Estate of SAMUEL TUCKER, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

RUTH KENNEY, Widow of JOHN KENNEY, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented her petition praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the thirtieth day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

25 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

CHARLES M. BLAKE, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MARY S. BLAKE.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1847. 25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID TWITCHELL, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJ. F. TWITCHELL.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1847. 25

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JAMES HERSEY, 3d, late of Sumner,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EZRA CONE.

Sumner, Oct. 19, 1847. 25

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, by virtue of Licenss from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the 27th day of November next at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of Ebenezer Mazo, Esq., in Porter Village, a small lot in said Village with a barn thereon, formerly occupied by the late Henry C. Cole, as a Tan-yard, for the payment of the said Henry C. Cole's debts and charges of administration.

JOHN MOULTON, Administrator.

Porter, Oct. 13, 1847. 3w25

Notice to School Teachers.

THE undersigned, Superintending School Committee for the town of Sumner, hereby give notice that they will be in session at the School House in Jackson Village, on Saturday, the 30th day of November next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the examination of the qualifications of all persons presenting themselves as applicants to teach in the Winter Schools in said town.

All persons purposing to teach in said town schools are respectfully requested to be present at the meeting of the Board.

BENJ. Y. TUELL, } Superintending
JOHN M. LANE, } School Comm.
CYRUS H. ROWE, } of Sumner.

Oct. 21, 1847. 3t25

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at *public Auction* or *private sale*, on Tuesday the 30th of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Store of Samuel Gibson, Esq., in Denmark, all the interest of Sarah L. Osgood, Emily M. Osgood, and Abba R. Osgood, minors, in certain Real Estate situated in Denmark and Hiram; it being their interest in all the tracts and parcels of land in said towns which belonged to their mother Eliza L. Osgood, late wife of James Osgood, Esq. Terms at sale.

JOHN W. DANA, } Guardian of
Oct. 22, 1847. } said minors.
3w35

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at *public Auction or private sale*, on Tuesday the 30th of November next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Store of Samuel Gibson, Esq., in Denmark, all the the interest of Henry B. Osgood, a minor, in certain Real Estate situated in Denmark and Hiram; it being his interest in all the tracts and parcels of lands in said towns, which belonged to his Grand Mother Eliza L. Osgood, late wife of James Osgood, Esq. Terms at sale.

CATHARINE P. OSGOOD, } Guardian of
Oct. 22, 1847. } said minor.
3w25

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a License from the Judge of Probate in and for the county of Oxford, the subscriber will sell at public Auction or private sale, at Henry Ward's Store in Bethel, on Saturday, the twelfth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of said Bethel, together with the reversion of the Widow's dower therein if necessary, as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars. Said real estate consists of six acres of intervale on what is called the Great Island in the Androscoggin river, in the West part of Bethel.

EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator.

Bethel, Sept. 20, 1847. 3t

Fowle's School Books.

A SUPPLY of the "TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," a practical System of Instruction, as exhibited personally by Mr. Fowle at the late Institute in this town, is received by the subscriber, with a supply of the following *School Books* by the same author:—

Teachers' Institute; Companion to Speller, or Exercises in Orthography; Common School Speller; Common School Grammar, 1st and 2d part; Child's Arithmetic; Primary Reader; Bible Reader; Elementary Geography; Common School do.; Atlas to do.; Familiar Dialogues; Tables of Elementary Sounds.

School Committees and Teachers are especially invited to call and examine the above works, which are for sale at the BOOKSTORE and SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Oct. 25, 1847. 3m25

OXFORD COUNTY
Teachers' Association.

THE next meeting of the Association will be held at the Meeting House on Paris Hill, on Wednesday, Nov. 10, commencing at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

An Address may be expected;—and reports from appropriate committees on the following subjects:—Discipline, Emulation, Reading, Writing, and Drawing in Schools.

All the friends of Education are invited to meet with us. W. H. VINTON, *Secretary.*

Paris, Oct. 26, 1847. 2t

From New York!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!!

JUST received from New York and Boston, and now opening, the largest and best Stock of Goods ever offered in this market. They were purchased at the lowest cash price, and will be sold accordingly.

The Stock consists of almost every variety and description of Goods adapted to the present season,—such as

DRESS AND CLOAK GOODS,—PLAIN AND FIGD SILK, some splendid Patterns.

FUR GOODS,

Consisting of Buffalo Robes, Fitch, Lynx, Squirrel, and Jennett MUFFS.

English, American and German

BROAD CLOTH.

DOE SKIN, BLUE, BLACK AND GOLD MIXED BEAVER CLOTH.

ALSO—A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CARPETINGS, CARPET BAGS, RUGGS, AND FEATHERS.

In fact, there cannot be found, in this vicinity, a better assortment of Goods, or offered at lower prices, than I am now prepared to offer.

Wanted,

In Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce, Cotton and Wool, and all Wool Cloth, Knit Drawers, Stockings, Mittens, &c.

CASH

Will be paid for

WOOL, WOOL SKINS, AND SHIPPING FURS.

JEREMIAH HOWE.

Norway-Village, Oct. 9, 1847. 3w23

Bricks! Bricks!!

10.000 BRICKS For Sale by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

Sheet Iron!

RUSSIA and English Sheet Iron for sale at at the *Old Store Stand* of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 23

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

THE MUTES. The Exeter News Letter tells the following story:

A Miracle! Two writing Masters from the South, recently made their appearance in this village, and solicited subscriptions for a Writing School. They professed to be mutes, or deaf and dumb men, and much sympathy was felt for their unfortunate situation, and a large school was obtained—they kept school for a few nights in the Town Hall, and gave apparent satisfaction. Among the scholars were several young ladies, kind souls; one of whom whispered sportively to another, 'Poor unfortunates, they are pretty,' I should like to kiss one of them.' When one of the MUTES, who could remain silent no longer, exclaimed, 'you may, my deary, if you please.' The next evening the mute Masters were missing at school, and we suppose, are rejoicing in the great cure effected, or regretting that they missed of filling their *shrivelled wallets* by this new *Yankee trick*. We understand they came the same trick a Lawrence, Mass.

Call for Traitors. Santa Anna issued a proclamation in April, offering every single deserter from our army $10 and the value of his arms; to every one who brings a hundred with him $500 for himself, besides the $10 for each of the others; for two hundred $1000, and so on for other numbers, at the rate of $500 for every hundred; each deserter to have in addition 200 square acres of land. A larger quantity for officers, according to their rank, &c.

Captain Philip Kearney, who had his left arm shot off in the recent battles, is one of the most enthusiastic of soldiers. He raised a company cavalry, in doing which he expended of his own private means, over three thousand dollars, and marched them to Mexico. His men and his horses were picked—the former being true blue and the latter gray.—[Louisville Journal.

A SEVERE REPROOF.—A young clergyman having, in the hearing of Dr. Parr, stated that he would believe nothing that he could not understand—

'Then,' said the Doctor, 'your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know.'

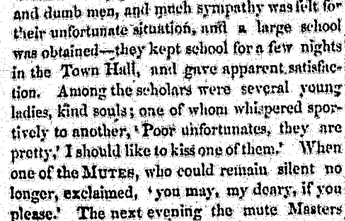
CONSUMPTION CURED!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in solemnly announcing it as the *worst possible cases* that can occur in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians, as *confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate cases. It is not a nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only scource of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1ypoam:DFB15

Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very desirable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 1, 1847. 9

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

AT WHOLESALE,

Corner of Middle and Free Streets,

(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)

Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

SCHOOL BOOKS

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, History [illegible] regularly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

Physical Bitters.

At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cutaneous diseases; jaundice, indigestion, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, liver complaints, costiveness, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, headache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, no matter how acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and checking all consumptive habits, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Santi*, (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Elecuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preserving Pills, Dr. Jackson's Infallible Eradicator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superior Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by I. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.

August 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Secured.

DR UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 5 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine: no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞A cure for life is guaranteed.☜

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; Edward Mason Portland.—Aug. 17, 1847. 1y13

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is accredited the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Spraining, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and also any like Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, in prompt and effectual in its action, and may be relied on as a perfect cure in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not seal the clothing nor stain, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that anything that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

D. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary*,

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUPPS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sidebham Bridgham, Buckfield; [illegible] Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Lovejoy, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Boughton & Buell, Greenwood; Kendall & Tucker, Bryant Holt, Bath; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Swain & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Grah m, Rumford, Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Hodson, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kendall, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Robie & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston;—Reber, Ingall, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA BURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally.—[Jan. 1, '47, 1y

The above named Agents have also for sale

School Committees

AND TEACHERS before deciding on their Books for Fall and Winter Schools, are invited to examine Russell & Goldsbury's improved Reading Books for common Schools and Academies, viz:—Primer—Introduction to Primary Reader—Sequel to Primary Reader—Introduction to American Common School Reader—and American Common School Reader.

These books are used in over three hundred towns and cities, though completed only last November. The acknowledged deficiencies of other Reading Books, are supplied in these. They are recommended by nearly 100 Committees and Teachers—give universal satisfaction, and are considered not only the BEST, but the CHEAPEST books now before the public.

Mr. Russell is well known as a distinguished teacher of Elocution, and as the Editor of the Journal of Education.

Mr. Goldsbury has been for many years teacher of the Cambridge Latin School.

Copies of each book GIVEN to each town for examination.

Old Books will be taken in part payment.

Published and for sale at 114 Washington street, Boston, by CHARLES TAPPAN.

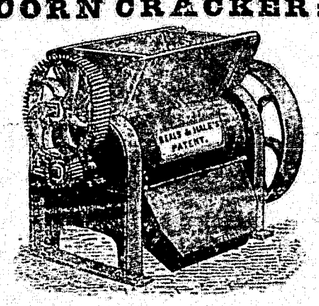
Oct. 19, 1847. 3w24

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S

PATENT IMPROVED

CORN CRACKER:



A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION

For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.

For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.

Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which the Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than two run of stones can grind them. It is also used every experienced in lieu that a pair of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time* and *Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn as fast as passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour nearer the eye of the stone, we can make softer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN REMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY.

WINDHAM, Dec. 15, 1846

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their swamp, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,

ROLLRT S. SIMPSON

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has broken sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jackson's shop in this city, where a steam power was applied, and it cracked one thirty bushels of shelled corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We believe it to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for the purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined Beal & Hale's patent, and great satisfaction, a new and improved Corn and Cob Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior to any thing of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the inventors, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., we do most willingly award the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all first Mills, for cracking Corn, cobs and all:—As by this invention, the Cob, however green, is cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by mill-stones, in one quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through an old fashioned Bark Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle feed, which the use of mill stones, we confidently think it will excel mills now in use. And for a Farm Mill, we can safely recommend it for which it is designed, we do not hesitate to recommend it to the public.

LEVI WILLIAMAN, } *Physicians*
EZRA F. HALL, } *in the*
S. J. SMITH, } *Nearby*
EBEN HOLDEN, } *Mills.*
SAMUEL AMES, *Miller 40 years.*

And signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY

WILLIAM BEAL,

At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall: and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street.

MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

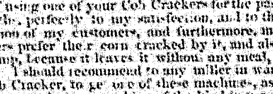
Also, for the sale of

PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON,

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. 1f46

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained at in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Iron Foundry.

THE NEW IRON FOUNDRY and STOVE WORKS, at STEEP FALLS, is completed and in operation, ready to execute orders for any kind of custom or job work.

The proprietors are determined to make this establishment worthy the support of the public. They have spared no expense in the construction and arrangement of their works; and having secured the services of experienced and skillful workmen, and supplied them with the best of materials, will warrant their work and wares to be equal to anything of the kind made elsewhere.

They are now manufacturing STOVES, Caldron Kettles, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cart and Wagon Boxes, Door Scrapers, Grind Stone Cranks, with friction rollers, &c., &c. But as the cold season is approaching, they will, for the present, devote their works principally to the manufacture of

STOVES,

and would call the attention of purchasers particularly to the extensive and excellent variety of patterns they have already on hand. Among them are Five sizes of 4 Boiler Premium Cooking Stoves, No.'s 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 7 to 10 inches diameter.

Four sizes of 3 Boiler (or Rathbone) Do., No.'s 2, 3, 4 and 5, with holes from 8 to 15 inches diameter.

Two sizes of Parlor Cooks or Elevated Oven Do.

Two sizes of Air Tight Parlor Stoves, Cast tops and bottoms.

Three sizes of Six Plates.

These are modern patterns—got up in good style, and sufficiently heavy to be durable.

In addition to the above, they have purchased a set of patters, and the exclusive right of manufacturing and selling in this region, of that newly invented and Patented Hot Air Stove, called the

Mechanicvale Air Tight,

which for beauty and simplicity of appearance, convenience in the arrangements, and economy of fuel—both for summer and winter, it must be conceded is the best Stove out!

They have also, nearly in a state of readiness for use, patterns for an Elegant Cast Iron Parlor Stove, which must eclipse anything else in the market.

These Stoves are being made from No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron, and will not be liable to crack or give out. But as certain places of all Stoves fail before the rest, the fact that new plates can at any time be procured, and what would otherwise be a useless Stove, at a small expense made as good as new—is a consideration that must give the latter manufactured article (other things being equal) a decided preference over those manufactured at a distance.

All kinds of Stove Iron, Tin and Copper Ware furnished as always at the shortest notice; and the whole at prices that shall be satisfactory to purchasers.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Sept. 16, 1847. 20

Hydropathic Institution

AT WATERFORD, MAINE.

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE.
C. FARRAR.

Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

THE PLAYMATE:

A Pleasant Companion for Spare Hours.

COMPRISING Original Tales, Stories, and Ballads, Fables, Historical Anecdotes, Poetry new and old, and readings in Natural History. Each part will be illustrated with from twelve to twenty Wood Cuts, from Drawings by eminent Artists.

THE PLAYMATE will contain articles by Mary Howitt, Felix Summerly, Mrs. S. C. Hall, John Howard Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, R. H. Horne, Madame de Chatelain, Ambrose Merton, Mrs. Harriet Myrtle, Charles Boner, Mary Herbert, Berthold Auerbach, Hans Christian Andersen, Mrs. James Whittle, and the Editor; and Pictures by H. J. Townsend, A. W. Elmore, A. R. A. Henry Warren, E. Duncan, Edward H. Wehnert, John Absolon, H. Weir, &c., &c.

THE PLAYMATE will be published on the first of every month, in numbers of *thirty-two*, and sometimes *forty* pages, at ONE DOLLAR a year, *in advance*.

CROSBY & NICHOLS, PUBLISHERS,
4w22 111 *Washington Street*, BOSTON.

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niebuhr.

(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland.)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ware Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3mis19

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY OF EDICINES.

CELEBRATED

CHOLERA MIXTURE,

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARHŒA,

And Bowel Complaints generally.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

Pike & Osgood,

At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it. Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

Medicines, Medicines!

ROBERT NOYES

HAS FOR SALE

Antimony,	*Gum Arabic,*
Aqua Ammonia,	*Isinglass,*
Aquafortis,	*Nutgalls,*
Brazil Wood,	*Oil Vitrol,*
Brimstone,	*Olive Oil,*
Cochineal,	*Spirits Nitre,*
Camwood,	*Sal Soda,*
Cream Tartar,	*Sugar Lead,*
Copperas,	*Tartaric Acid,*
Ext. Logwood,	*Verdigris,*

And every variety of PURE MEDICINES, for Physicians or Family use, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Also, a large assortment of the most popular and useful PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

Likewise, a good variety of

Fancy Goods, Books & Stationery,

always on hand, and for sale cheap.

Norway Village, Oct. 6, 1847. 6w22

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris, in said County, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1847—

THE said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township No. 5, 1st Range of Townships in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of the Magalloway road (so called) as is in said No. 5, Range 1st, and defraying the necessary expenses of the same; and also a tax on Township Letter B. (so called) in said County, for the purpose of repairing so much of said Magalloway road as is in said Township Letter B., and also the Coos road (so called) and the Bear River road (so called) which pass over parts of said Letter B., and of defraying the expenses of the same, so that said roads in each of said Townships may be safe and convenient for travellers, as follows, to wit:—

On Township No. Five, aforesaid.

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
				cents.
	14	2	100	28
	9	1	60	28
	10	1	60	28
	17	2	100	28
	11	1	150	21
	12	1	100	28
	13	1	100	28
	15	2	100	28
	14	1	100	28
	15	1	100	28
	1	2	100	14
	16	2	100	7
	14	3	100	14
	15	3	100	14
	15	4	100	14
	8	1	100	10 1-2
	18	3	100	10 1-2
That portion of said No. 5, set off to Wm. H. McCrillis, as recorded in the Records of the District Court Western District, Vol. 15, Pages 98, 100, 101 & 102, Oxford County Nov. 1., 1840, containing 13640 acres,			13640	2 1-2
The remainder of said Township, exclusive of reserved lands, owner unknown,			15490	3

Amounting in the whole upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range to the sum of $1185 20.

And on Township Letter B., aforesaid, as follows:

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Tax per Acre.
				cents.
	4 & part of 56,		120	17
	3		100	13
	59 & part of 71,		170	13
	2		100	13
	53		100	13
	12		90	20
	47 and 26,		240	13
	25		100	24
	29		100	17 1-2
	30 and 39,		200	12 1-2
	40		100	11 1-2
	3		100	77
	22 and 13,		139	13
	11 W. half,		100	13
J. C. West,	No. unknown,		240	8
D. C. Brooks,	No. unknown,		100	11
	64 and 65,		250	11
	27		177	36
	1		100	13
	16		100	11
	46		140	14
James S. Douglass,	No. unknown,		60	11
H. F. Goud,	No. unknown,		100	10
The residue of lands in said Township Letter B., exclusive of lands reserved for public uses, owner unknown,			19171	5

And ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1847; and that John Lombard, of said No. 5, Range 1, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road in said No. 5; and that John T. Bragg, of said Letter B., be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said roads in said Letter B.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy.—

[6w21] Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—Court of County Commissioners, Sept. Term, 1847.

ORDERED, That so much of the order passed by this Court at the last May Term, assessing a Tax upon Township No. 5, 1st Range, and upon Township Letter B., as relates to the Tax upon said Township No. 5, 1st Range, be revoked, said Township having been forfeited to the State previous to the assessment of said Tax.

And it is further Ordered, that the Tax then assessed upon said Township Letter B. be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford, on or before the first day of May, A. D. 1848.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk

A true copy.—

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

OF this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 8th day of September* next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

TUITION, from $3,00 to $4,00 per Term.

BOARD, from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B., *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
Miss MARY F. CHASE, *Preceptress.*
Miss MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
Miss ANN N. DEERING, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
ISAIAH H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*

Norway, 6th of August, 1847. 4w14

THE SOUTH PARIS Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored

Flannels,

and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*

South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Lumber! Lumber!!

60,000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW.

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 15] Norway Village.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,00.
Work warranted.—March 25. tf 47

New Fall Goods!

At Low Tariff Prices!!!

Carpetings!—Feathers!—Rugs!—Matresses!—Shawls!—Mats, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY

SMITH & ROBINSON.

IF you wish to save a *large per centage* in making your purchases, please call at

90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland,

before buying. We purchase mostly for Cash, and can retail at the same prices at which goods are wholesaled, to the truth of which *thousands* will attest; and having had long experience in our business and every facility for purchasing goods, we know that we are beyond competition. With untiring efforts in our preparations for the Fall and Winter Trade, we now offer to our customers, and particularly to our Country Friends, the largest Stock of Goods to be found in this City.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

All Wool, Cashmere, and every variety of Shawls that can be named

DRESS GOODS!

Cashmeres, M. de laines, Alpacas, and all the fashionable Goods for Ladies' wear.

WHITE GOODS!

Such as Check'd Cambricks, Book Muslins, Bishops Lawns, &c., &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Flannels, Diapers, Marseilles Quilts, Crash, Blankets, Bed Comforters, Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Worsted, Cotton and Embossed Table Cloths, Doilies, Napkins, and every article wanted by House-keepers.

CARPETINGS,

Oil Cloths, Straw Carpetting, Rugs, Mats, &c.

Our Carpet arrangements for the coming year are such as will enable us to offer to the public those of very superior quality, colors and styles, at prices lower than ever before offered in this market, viz:—

THREE PLYS, SUPERFINES, MEDIUM, SUPERS, AND COMMON,

with all the low priced

Wool Carpetings.

A great variety of

TUFTED and BRUSSELS RUGGS.

Sheep Skin, Grass, Manilla, Jute and Chip Mats.

OIL CLOTHS

from 2-4 to 8 yards wide,—some very beautiful patterns.

PURE WHITE

Live Geese Feathers.

COMMON do do

at wholesale and retail at the lowest Boston prices.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have our Feathers gathered expressly for our trade, customers may be sure of getting the best article at the lowest price, by calling on us. If Feathers bought of us do not suit, we will refund the money.

☞ Feathers cleansed or renovated at short notice.

MATRESSES! MATRESSES!!

of Hair, Palm Leaf, and Cotton, always on hand.

OLD MATRESSES

made over, or repaired.

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

In conclusion, would say we have every article usually found in a

Dry Goods Store,

and invite all to examine our Goods.

SMITH & ROBINSON.

90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland.

Oct. 8, 1847. 6w23

SMITH'S PATENT

Trojan Pioneer Stove,

MANUFACTURED BY

LEWIS P. MEAD & CO.,

1 & 2 doors North of the Post Office, Augusta.

ALTHOUGH completely adapted for burning Wood, yet with Coal, for all Cooking and Heating purposes, it far surpasses any other Cooking Apparatus that can be produced. It is *surprising* to see the large amount of cooking, of the various kinds, that is done (in the most perfect manner,) with the *small amount of fuel* that it requires.

The oven to this Stove is extremely large, being of sufficient capacity to admit *six large sized pie plates*, or six large loaves of bread, or even the *largest pudding we have yet seen in use*, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other Cook Stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who have used it, to have the

Best Arrangement for Broiling & Roasting

that has ever been in use: the steam, from cooking, being carried off effectually.

The parts of this Stove can, in one moment's time, be so disconnected as to make *Two Perfect Stoves!* —which is of great value in the warm season of the year. In cold weather, these may be connected.

When it is necessary for a fire in the front part of the Stove, it will operate the whole, and perform more kinds of cooking, with less fuel, than can be done in any other manner. Another improvement is a Sliding Damper on the top of the Stove, by which the heat is so completely graduated that the fire can be kept over night, so as to make of it a complete

Air-Tight Stove.

This Stove certainly has many advantages that no other Stove ever yet had. The Ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal, —as most of the Stoves used are so constructed that the Ovens will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this Stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy—the top being crusted hard, and the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in want of a first rate Cooking Stove, are particularly invited to call and examine this Stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase: the price will be found to be very reasonable. There are a number of sizes, suitable for the smallest family up to those for a public house. They are not at all complicated in their construction, but easily regulated.

☞ For a more particular and full description of the above Stove see large Bills at the Hotels and Stores in this and adjoining towns. Hundreds of names in recommendation of the above Stove could be added, if necessary.

For sale at the old stand of the subscriber, opposite Bennett's Hotel, Norway Village, where also may be found Stoves of various patterns, which will be offered low for *Lumber, Wood, Produce* or CASH.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Oct. 12, 1847. tf 28

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

Old Iron! Old Iron!!

10,000 LBS. Old Iron wanted by the subscriber in exchange for Stoves and Cash. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 28